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硕士学位论文

土耳其语和汉语之名词性谓语句比较

comparative analysis of nominal predicate
sentences in turkish and chinese

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摘 要

随着中国近来取得的工业、技术等方面的发展以及其与世界各国建立的贸易关系，汉语就成为了世界性的语言。现在土耳其有大数量的汉语学习者。从幼儿园到大学很多教育机构都开设了汉语课程。因此最近以来一直有着与汉语有关的研究的需要。

土耳其语和汉语属于不同语系的两种语言，两者之间在表达方法，句子结构，语法等方面存在差异，但也存在着共同点，其一就是名词作谓语的功能。土耳其语中

名词，名词性词语、名词短语、形容词等语言成分可以直接或间接充当谓语。

现代汉语中，名词性谓语句是一种常见的句式。土耳其的汉语学习者经常把汉语的“是”字句作为名词性谓语句，是因为他们把“是”与土耳其语的名词性谓语句

的谓语性后缀“dir”等同起来。另外，土耳其学生给形容词性谓语句、“有”字句以

及涵盖一些介词的句子加“是”字的情况也是比较常见的问题。土耳其学生学习汉语

名词性谓语句的过程当中遇到很多的困难，经常产生汉语名词性谓语句表达方面的偏误。

本文对汉语和土耳其语两种语言的名词性谓语句进行了比较。

全文共六章。第一章绪论，介绍选题缘由、研究综述与研究动机、研究理论与研究方法；第二章分析汉土名词性谓语句的谓语对比，介绍汉语和土耳其语的名词性谓

语的结构和用法；第三章对土耳其语和汉语两种语言的名词性谓语句特征进行了对比；

第四章是土耳其学生在学习名词性谓语句的偏误分析；第五章是汉语名词性谓语句教

学方法与对策；第六章总结。

关键词：现代汉语；土耳其语；名词性谓语句；比较

关键词：现代汉语，土耳其语，名词性谓语，比较

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

Abstract

Chinese language has become one of the most popular languages in the world with China's recent industrial and technological advancements as well as its increasing relations and co-operations with various countries in the world such as Turkey. Nowadays there are many students studying Chinese in Turkey. From primary schools to universities, many institutions offer courses in Chinese. Therefore, one can see that there has been a remarkable proliferation of studies and research conducted on Chinese language and culture in recent years, which demonstrates the growing importance and cultural capital that Chinese has acquired within the Turkish context. Turkish and Chinese belong to different language families. They differ from one another in terms of their expressive modalities, grammar, and sentence structure. However, they also possess some curious similarities. For instance, both languages make use of predicate nominatives. In Turkish, certain linguistic components such as nouns, nominal words, nominal phrases, adjectives, and pronouns can directly or indirectly serve as a predicate nominative. Sentences that deploy predicate nominatives are widely

used in Modern

Chinese too. However, because of the grammatical differences between Turkish and Chinese,

Turkish students who learn or study Chinese tend to incorrectly use the auxiliary word “是”

(shi) in the same way as the predicate nominative suffix “-dir” in Turkish, which stems from

the fact that Turkish students inaccurately regard “是” sentences as predicate nominative

sentences. Moreover, another common mistake that Turkish students make is to add “是” to

nominal predicate sentences, “是” sentences and certain sentences that include prepositions.

Turkish students have several difficulties during the process of learning nominal predicate

sentences in Chinese. They make mistakes when they construct their sentences using nominal

predicates.

This study makes a comparative analysis of the sentences that deploy predicate nominatives in Turkish and Chinese. It consists of six chapters. The first chapter

is statement of topic choice and purpose of the study , review of the study as well as research methods. The

second chapter discusses the predicate structure of the nominal predicate sentences in Turkish

and Chinese which aims at juxtaposing them in a comparative way to reveal their

similarities/differences. The third chapter examines characteristics of the nominal predicate

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sentences and in Turkish. The fourth chapter includes error analysis on the use of nominal

predicate sentences by Turkish students. The fifth chapter discusses teaching methods and

strategies of nominal predicate sentences in Chinese. The sixth chapter includes the

conclusion section.

Key Words: Modern Chinese; Turkish; the Nominal Predicate Sentence;

Comparison

Keywords: Modern Chinese, Turkish, Nominal Predicate Sentence, Comparison

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